Amendments to the Specification:

Please replace paragraph [0015] of the specification with:

[0015] The light source module 50 further comprises a light source housing 62 surrounding a portion of the light source 52 for reflecting light beams irradiating from the light source 52 with various angles so that all of the reflected light beams propagate toward the first lens array 54. In Fig.2, a light beam L is illustrated for explanation. As shown in Fig.2, the light beam L irradiates from the light source 52 to the light source housing 62, and then is reflected by the light source housing 62 to propagate in a direction parallel with the normal of the first lens array 54. After passing through the first lens array 54, visible light of these light beams continues to propagate along the direction parallel with the normal of the second lens array 56, and invisible light of these light beams is reflected by the invisible-light cut filter 60. Since the reflection angles of the reflected invisible light are the same as the incident angles, the reflected invisible light is easily propagated out of the light source housing 62 when the invisible-light cut filter 60 is arranged in an inclined angle. Accordingly, the load of energy of the light source 52 can be effectively reduced when the light source 52 is lit up, and the light source 52 does not have to be directly exposed to the reflected invisible light. In this embodiment, the range of the included angle is preferably about 11 to 45 degrees. In other words, the invisible-light cut filter 60 and an optic axis of the first lens array 54 have an included angle about 45 to 79 degrees. The optic axis is meant to indicate a line that a light beam can travel along through a lens without refraction, as shown with the dotted line in Fig.2.